

upon Calvary. But He bore it all for our sake, for by His was death to be abolished and life to be brought to light in the gospel.

Death abolished! If I should today declare unto you the abolishment of temporal death, how you would rejoice at the intelligence and publish me far and wide as a public benefactor. Yet I declare unto you a far greater boon, a conquest over mortal temporal death. The universal church everywhere proclaims the same glad news, but oh! how weak and feeble is, after all, our boasted faith! But the death here spoken of is not the death of the body, but that second death of which the poet sings:

“What eternal horrors hang
Around the second death.”

What terrible suffering thought it must be to the soul doomed to eternal separation from God. “Outer darkness,” “Flost,” “place of torment,” and many other figures are used in the Bible to give to the mind of man an idea of the horrors of the second death. There is in the heart of every man an intense longing after God, by whom and for whom he was created. There is an intuition, however, that there is a life beyond for which this is but a preparation. I bring to you today the glad news of a risen Savior who has abolished death, and importune you, for the sake of your immortal souls, turn now, this very moment, from your sinful, wicked life and give your hearts and lives to Jesus.

The “life” spoken of in the text is life in the most comprehensive sense as used in the gospel. Life is not mere existence; there is a higher, grander and nobler view than that. Some of us have very narrow views of life. You live fast and are seeking to get all the pleasures of this life, and crowd all its shallow enjoyments in a few brief years. An eastern monarch was told by an oracle that he had but a few years to live, and he determined to cheat the oracle and crowd into that space the pleasures of twenty-four. His palaces were brilliantly illuminated, and feasting, revelry and mirth never ceased in his courts day or night. At the end of six years he died. How many are following his example and living so fast that they only live half their days. There is another class who are too ignorant to appreciate literature and arts; they find lasting pleasures, and their minds take in a vast and comprehensive sweep. But they lack one thing—they are broad but not deep; they need that inner spiritual life. They revel in the marvels of nature, but they cannot ascend from nature unto nature’s God. They should listen to the voice of the Savior as He said: “Launched into the spiritual side of your nature; it is of vastly more importance than all intellectual attainments; more than all things else. Deny a man the cultivation of his moral and spiritual faculties and you rob him of all. A poor, ignorant woman, without learning or culture, yet with an insight into the deep things of God, may have the peace and happiness of a saint; and another, with nothing else can give. Life should be broad as well as deep. We should strive to attain great heights in the arts and sciences, and delve deep after the hidden treasures of knowledge, which cannot become ours without laborious effort. But when all this is achieved, we will find that we could do without it all; but we cannot do without God. He is the beginning, and the end, the Alpha and Omega. My sympathy extends to the crowded, hurried business men, who, like Mazeppa, are shot through this brief existence with the speed of an arrow. By the force of circumstances they seem to be continually in a maelstrom of duty so that they can scarcely call a moment their own, but they must not forget that their time is the Lord’s, and under unto their Creator the world is His. That the promise of salvation of the times is the opening up of foreign countries to the gospel and the general good-will with which it is received. Japan is rapidly becoming a Christian nation, and another decade will find it as firmly established there as in Christian America. The rulers of heathen and half-civilized nations are finding out the grand truth that in Christianity, and in Christianity alone, is the highest type of life possible.

PRAYER SERVICE.

At 7:30 o’clock in the evening, the audience-room, class-rooms and gallery were so full that standing-room only compelled many to turn away, who otherwise would have liked to be present to listen and take part in the religious exercises of the hour. The beautiful floral decorations of the altar and surroundings shone well under the mellow light of the chandeliers. The programme is given below:

String quartet (Haydn)—“Hallelujah—Praise of Jesus’ Name.”

“Christ Our Passover” (H. P. Danks)—Trinity Choir.

“Praise to the Lord” (Rev. W. B. Stadley).

Vocal solo, “Jerusalem” (Henry Parker).

Mrs. W. E. Beeson.

Scripture reading, 17th Psalm—Rev. W. B. Stadley.

Violoncello solo, “Romanza” (Goltermann)—Mr. Louis Heine.

Trio, “Sing, Breathe an Evening Blessing” (Goltermann)—Mr. Heine and Mrs. Pomeroy.

Tenor solo, “If with All Your Hearts” (from Elijah)—Mr. Vigneron.

Collection, “Violin Solo” (Vieuxtemps)—Miss Minnie Hamilton.

Duet, “Jesus, Lover of My Soul” (Centenari)—Mr. Nay and Mrs. Beeson.

Hymn, “Praise to the Lord” (arranged from Lambillote)—Trinity Choir.

Benediction.

Grand march—Miss Minnie Hamilton.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY.

A Sermon on the Resurrection by Father Peter.

Four masses were celebrated at the Church of Our Lady of Angels (Catholie) in Main street, opposite the plaza, yesterday. The first was at 6 a.m., the second at 8, when Fr. P. Smith delivered the discourse, the third at 9 and the fourth at 10:30. At the last named service the sermon was by Fr. Peter. The church was decorated with flowers and filled to its utmost capacity with worshipers. In opening his remarks Fr. Peter paid an earnest and grateful compliment to his parishioners for their floral offerings. He took for his text Psalms cxvii, 24: “This is the day that the Lord hath made; let us rejoice and be glad therein.”

The prophet was right in saying this, for Easter was a time of great rejoicing among the first Christians. Consider how hard it had been for them during the three days when Christ lay in the tomb and they were pondering over the sufferings and death of the innocent Jesus. Now, on Easter morning their grief was turned to joy.

In the second place, Christians ought to rejoice at this time because Christ proved His divinity by rising from the dead. He had previously proven His divinity by His miracles, yet as He had promised to live again after three days, it was necessary that He should redeem His promise in order to establish His divinity for all time.

Thirdly, Easter should be a day of rejoicing, because it is a sign of our future resurrection. If Christ had the power to raise Himself from the dead, He has power to raise us to life.

“I know that my Redeemer liveth, and I shall be clothed again with my skin, and in my flesh I shall see my God, when I, myself, shall see, and my eyes shall behold not another. This my hope is laid up in my bosom.”

Christ confirms this in the New Testament by saying: “I am the living bread which the flesh and drinketh, my blood hath everlasting life, and I will raise him up in the last day.” John vi, 53 and 54.

St. Paul (Corinthians i, 15) says: “By a man came death and by a man the resurrection of the dead, and as in Adam all died, so also in Christ all shall be made alive. It is sown in corruption; it shall rise in incor-

ruption. It is sown in dishonor; it shall rise in glory. It is sown in weakness; it shall rise a spiritual body; for this corruptible must put on incorruption; and this mortal must put on immortality.”

Fr. Peter thought that the complete resurrection of the body promised by the scriptures just, because the body and the soul work together through this life, and the body should be resurrected at last to share in glory with the soul. There will be great happiness when the trumpet sounds and our bodies are called to life again.

The choir, which furnished some excellent music, was directed by Prof. Gardner. Solemn vespers were sung at 3 p.m.

UNIVERSITY CHURCH.

Rev. F. B. Cherrington Discusses the Resurrection of Christ.

University Church was handsomely decorated and Rev. F. B. Cherrington, who took for his text I Corinthians, xv, 16, 20, delivered an able discourse, of which the following is a synopsis:

Easter Sunday brings the Christian world again to the contemplation of that most tremendous fact in all history—the resurrection of Christ from the dead. If true at all, it is sublimely true. If it is false, it is most sadly false. If it is true, it floods all over our sky with light and brings a world of hope over every path and a spring of hope to every soul.

In this fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians Paul deliberately stakes the whole issue of Christianity upon the death and resurrection of Christ. Let us consider it as a historical fact, and examine briefly some of the lines of evidence upon which we accept it. We find a series of institutions, events, which have never been accounted for except by admitting the resurrection of Christ.

First: We find organized Christianity, which has been the state religion of the most influential nations of Europe since A. D. 325. History shows that one reason why Constantine adopted it was that its adherents had become so numerous and powerful as to be at least half the bulk of the successive reigns preceding Constantine’s, we find accounts of persecutions of Christians under Trajan, only sixty-five years after the crucifixion, under Domitian, forty-eight years after the death of Christ, and under Nero, only thirty-one years after the crucifixion. This carries us back to the time of Paul and John. This line of facts overthrow the mythical history of St. Paul, because sufficient time had not elapsed for the development of myth. The records cherished by this organized Christianity explain its origin by saying that a little band of men, without wealth, learning, civil or social position, saw their Master crucified, dead and buried; that they afterward met Him, talked, ate and lived with Him as their ringleader. Let us then turn to the “Church, Crucifixion of Jesus and the Resurrection,” and that meets everywhere accepted their testimony, and became followers of the risen Lord, and hence came the organized body known as the church. Until some other more plausible explanation is given of the church’s origin, we hold to this.

Secondly: We find the Lord’s day as an ancient institution in the church. John in Revelation speaks of “the day of the Lord’s day” without any “taking it for granted that even at that early date the day was widely known among Christians. Frequent reference is made through the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles to the first day of the week as one held in peculiar esteem in the church. Independent of traditions or later writings, the scriptures themselves also show that it was so regarded by the early believers. The day on which Christ rose from the dead. Seven years only after the crucifixion, Pliny wrote to the Emperor that the Christians were in the habit of assembling themselves on this day and singing hymns to Christ as God. The most authentic early writings show that the day was observed by the churches in Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, Italy, Spain and Gaul, and all agreed in ascribing its origin as a sacrifice to the sun.

Thirdly: We find Easter as a church festival figuring in the discussions of the churches in the generation immediately succeeding the apostolic age. A dissension arose over the question of the date proper to be observed, whether it ought to coincide with the time of the Jewish Passover or the Lord’s day following. In A. D. 139, Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, wrote to the church of Polycarp, about it, arguing that his views must be correct because he had the date observed in his church which he had personally received from the Apostle John himself.

In all the bitter discussions that raged so long in the church over this question they were all agreed as to the origin and purpose of the festival, viz., commemoration of the resurrection of Christ.

Fourthly: We find authority records distinctly claiming the resurrection of Christ. Scholarly skeptics now admit that the gospels, whenever they were written, had at all events, acquired authority throughout the churches by A. D. 125. Justin Martyr’s defense was written at that date, and in that treatise statements are made which demonstrate the universal acceptance of the gospels by followers of Christ. Celsus, the Cynic, in his “True Philosophy,” was a pupil of Polycarp, who was a pupil of John, the Apostle, wrote elaborately in refutation of certain errors that had sprung up in the church, quoting freely from the gospels and testifying to their universal acceptance among Christians. He wrote between A. D. 150-180. The fact that Paul wrote the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, I and II Corinthians, not conceded by the whole scholarly skeptical world. The epistles repeat nearly the whole tissue of those gospels and presuppose them everywhere. It is furthermore conceded that Paul wrote his epistles prior to A. D. 60. He declares most emphatically the belief of the church in the resurrection of Christ, and in our text stakes the truth or falsity of the whole system of Christianity upon it.

This brings us, by various lines, back to the question of the origin of belief in the resurrection of Christ. The question is now raised, How did the belief originate with them?

1. It was not a concocted story. The apostles were not the sort of men to do that; they were too simple minded, too transparently honest. Furthermore, there were too many converts living at the time of the promulgation of the story to make it possible to conceal it from the world. There was not much opportunity for that. There were too many converts living at the time of the promulgation of the story to make it possible to conceal it from the world. There was not much opportunity for that.

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H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
ALBERT MCFAIRLAND,
Vice-Prest, Treas. and Business Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

TO BE REMOVED.

On or about the 1st day of May, the office of the Times-Mirror Company will be removed to the new Times Building, on the northeast corner of First and Fort streets.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Still another attempt to assassinate the Czar of Russia....The President appoints the commission to investigate the Pacific railroads....Death of John T. Raymond....

Week of the bark J. W. Seaver on the coast north of Santa Cruz....Blaine's condition improved....Riot among Chinese laborers on the Northern Pacific....The bridge over the Willamette at Portland completed....Lieut. Mott's funeral....A prominent San Diego real-estate dealer arrested....Rolling mills at Toledo (O.), burned....The City of Peking's passengers allowed to land at San Francisco....Earthquakes in Vermont....Quarantine ordered established from El Paso....Eastern crop reports....Montana farmers arrested for stealing timber from the Crow Reservation....Fire at Oakdale....The Temple of Israel, St. Louis, contributes \$300 to the Beecher monument....No trace of Pete Olsen, the Napa murderer....Yolo county organizes an immigration association....The Chicago market for California oranges....The Latter Day Saints' conference at Cleveland, O....Death of Ex-Judge William Strong, of Oregon....Drought in Texas....Enforcing the Sunday law on Long Island....The sealing steamer Eagle reaches port in safety....More rain in California....Socialist riot in London.

THE State Horticultural Society opens its session in Riverside today.

AND now a prophet of earthquakes has arisen. If the country don't get an everlasting shaking up between now and the 17th instant, he should be condemned to die by slow torture.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is determined to maintain our Nation's honor, even if he has to bankrupt every fisherman in Newfoundland. The President likes to fish himself.

AFTER waiting patiently for forty years, St. Louis has at last "got even" on her rival, Chicago. The victory is in base-ball, but no matter, it is a victory.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie proposes to make a tour of the United States, and seek health by a sojourn in California. Let her come to Los Angeles and invite in—r. e.

TRACKLAYING on the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Railroad was finished to Lodi, three miles west of Pomona, Friday evening. The line is going right along.

MRS. ELIZA A. OTIS, of THE TIMES staff, leaves or Santa Barbara this morning, to be present at the rose fair there, which opens tomorrow. She is accompanied by Charles W. Otis and wife.

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THE great cable-road enterprise just projected in the city of Los Angeles, which was fully described in these columns on Saturday, promises to become a consummation, as the granting of the franchise asked will be recommended by the Board of Public Works to the Council at its session today. It will be an improvement of exceptional magnitude and importance, and of incalculable value to the city.

THE many churches of the city celebrated Easter yesterday with a profusion of floral decorations which no country less favored by nature could afford. The sermons turned upon the ever-marvelous story of the resurrection. If there were any among the thousands of church-goers in the city who were not beneficially impressed, they must have been beyond the influence of the true, the good and the beautiful.

THE gentle Santa Ana which played in and about Los Angeles yesterday was not an unmixed blessing. In fact, there was a good deal of dust and things mixed with it. A fragile tenebrous building collapsed and a balloon shed or two went to grass, but that only forestalled their downfall, which must have occurred a little later if somebody should have happened to lean up against them. In that event somebody might have been hurt. In this event nobody was hurt.

The Amendments.

In the whirl of business, improvement and speculation the people of Los Angeles ought not to lose sight of the fact that they are called upon to vote on three constitutional amendments tomorrow. The polling places and officers of election are named in an item appearing elsewhere in today's TIMES. The first amendment provides for the election of seven Justices of the Supreme Court at regular State elections. The members of the present court are to hold until the expiration of their terms. A Chief Justice is to be selected by the Justices every two years.

The second amendment provides that the salary of Justices of the Supreme Court shall be \$7500 per annum, and the Supreme Court Commissioners \$6000 annually. The Superior Court Judges of San Francisco, Alameda, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, Yuba and Sutter combined, Sacramento, Butte, Nevada, San Diego, San Bernardino, Colusa and Tehama counties shall receive a salary of \$5000 per annum. The Judges of Tulara, Monterey, Sonoma and San Joaquin counties shall receive a salary of \$4000. All the rest of the Superior Court Judges shall receive \$3000 annual salary.

The third amendment provides that cities of over ten thousand inhabitants may provide their own charter, by first having it drawn by a committee of fifteen freeholders, then indorsing it by vote, and obtaining for it, the sanction of the Legislature. In the third amendment, Los Angeles is especially interested, and its adoption has been recommended by our City Council.

There will probably be a light vote, but indications point to a practically unanimous expression in favor of the amendments.

Stop the Hoodlumism.

A score or more of he and she hoodlums took possession of the train returning from Santa Monica yesterday afternoon and ran things with a high hand. Not content with indulging in uncouth hilarity, to the disgust of decent people on board, they carried their fun to the extent of fighting and stopping the train. The conductor was powerless to enforce order or vindicate his authority. This seems to be a return to the same sort of lawlessness which obtained last summer, with the single variation that it is commenced earlier in the season. If this spirit is allowed to pass unrebuked it will become more and more insolent and there is no telling to what length it may be carried. The railroad company cannot afford to tolerate this; neither can Los Angeles nor Santa Monica. Better join forces and nip it in the bud. If it is not promptly stopped Santa Monica will gain such an unenviable reputation that decent people will not go there on Sundays, or, for that matter, on any days. Santa Monica is too pleasant a place to turn over to hoodlums. If the railroad company will make a requisition in the Sheriff's office we have no doubt that an officer, or posse of officers, will be supplied for a few Sundays to maintain order.

The Southern Coast.

It is only necessary to glance through the press of Southern California in order to gain an idea of the steady advance that is making in nearly every department of development and business. From a number of sources we compile a few more items of information, which go to illustrate the magnitude and outspreading character of the boom.

Clairemont is a new townsite on the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Railroad, about midway between the two cities, just at the eastern limit of Los Angeles county, and about three miles northeast of Pomona. Here an auction sale of lots and acre property took place last Thursday. During the progress of the sale the tracklayers of the Atchison system extended the line of road past Claremont, pushing forward for Los Angeles. The result of the sale was 205 lots disposed of at the schedule price of \$81,555, and acre property sufficient to bring the aggregate sales up to \$163,000.

A lot in Redlands has been sold for \$4500, and ten acres on Lake avenue, Pasadena, for \$20,000.

In Azusa and Duarre property there has been an active movement, attended with some excitement. One Pasadena man invested \$7000 in town lots in the Azusa, which command from \$300 to \$500 apiece. A thirty-acre tract bought here a few days ago at \$500 per acre can be sold, the purchasers having \$1000 per acre whenever they choose to say the word.

Maj. Lee H. Utz has sold his orchard at Pala, San Diego county, on the San Luis Rey River, for the sum of \$50,000. We refrain from saying that this is too utterly utter a speculation.

In Santa Ana, last December, a Los Angeles physician bought a couple of lots for \$2600. Last week he sold them for \$7500. About a month ago the same gentleman bought some lots for \$3500, and has just sold them for \$4500. Half a block, away from the heart of the same town, sold for \$20,000, and the purchasers believe they can take \$25,000 for the property within a month. In country property near Santa Ana the following sales are recorded: 10 acres for \$4500; 10 acres for \$10,000; 6 acres for \$2500; a lot in Richland farm tract for \$6000; 10 acres for \$7000. The entire sales in Santa Ana aggregated \$75,000 in one week and \$247,000 in another.

In Anaheim the sales reached \$75,000 in one week.

The Pasadena Union reports the fol-

lowing sales: Fifteen acres lying just southeast of Lamanda Park at \$500 per acre; 20 acres at \$300 per acre; 5 acres on the Santa Anita road at \$300 per acre; a 10-acre lot up near Craig's, toward the mountains, at \$300 per acre; 5 acres at \$300 per acre, for which \$350 an acre was paid only a few days before; 5 acres of choice land, well located, at \$1000 per acre.

In the Upper Salinas Valley, within the past four months, the West Coast Land Company has sold 10,000 acres of farming lands in subdivisions of convenient size for men of moderate means.

In Santa Barbara part of a city block on State street, 25 by 200 feet, has been sold for \$10,000.

Lugonia, San Bernardino county, is to have a \$100,000 college. An endowment fund has been raised and work will be begun soon.

It is estimated that the orange crop of Anaheim will reach seventy carloads this season.

The work of grading on the Riverside and Los Angeles Railroad, in the Santa Ana cañon, is reported as nearly completed, and tracklaying will be pushed. The grades will then be transferred to near San Juan Capistrano, swelling the force there to some 350 in number.

Emigrants from Kansas, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, have arrived and settled at Earlimar (late Modena), near Orange.

The so-called "boom" is a steady thing, and no mistake. The reasons for the prevailing prosperity all along the Southern Coast are obvious. We have an exceptionally rich and favored country, a peerless climate, and a population the most enterprising and enlightened on the face of the globe.

The great and populous East is full of people who are just beginning to find out what manner of land this is. They are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more, to spy out the land and possess it. The case is well stated by a contemporary, the San Bernardino Courier:

There are hundreds of thousands of such settlers after climate in the United States as are now in California. In a short time the entire coast of Southern California, chiefly into the three southern counties. And this influx will continue and increase in volume until the great citrus, which means the delightful climate belt of Southern California, is as thickly populated as the Belgium of today. This will be because that here people can enjoy the most healthy and the most delightful climate in the world, and engage in business more remunerative than the multitude can find in their own semi-frozen climes.

A ten-acre lot in the Citrus Belt along the Los Angeles or San Bernardino foothills, thoroughly cultivated, will afford fascinating and light employment and return a profit which will keep any family of moderate habits in affluence. A ten-acre orange lot may be relied upon to return a clear income of \$6000 to \$6500 a year. It is to be assumed that this may be assumed as a rule. Certainly, such being the case, the destiny of the great San Bernardino and Los Angeles valleys is inevitable.

True!

The man is not living today who can predict with any approximation to the truth the future of this great region a quarter of a century hence.

By the death of John G. Saxe America loses one of her most graceful wits, and a poet whose sense of nationality breathed through his works scarcely less than that of Fitz Greene Halleck and Joseph Rodman Drake. He was particularly wedded to the American idea of the equality of man, and wrote a number of sharp epigrams with this for a theme, among them one on a snobbish remark by a celebrated English actress:

Once a social party, FANNY K. (A foreign actress of eminent note.) "I am told," said one of the others, "that when you are writing, you are writing for me, and when others write, they are writing for themselves." "What a wretched and ignorant woman!" replied the actress.

Pray, tell me, sir, are such things common?" "Why, no," replied the wittiest of men.

"Looking, this woman, in her face—'FANNY K.' is not a very common name. And yet such things do happen now and then. Just as in your trade one may chance to be an actress and a lady—don't you see?"

SANTA BARBARA congratulates herself on the fact that smallpox failed to gain a foothold there, although a man afflicted with it went there and died, and, in the nature of things, he must have exposed others. Ventura had a similar experience. Cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and similar plagues have entered port from time to time, yet no epidemic has ever prevailed in these coast towns. The Press says:

The fact is Southern California, and this more especially, is epidemic proof. It has been proved over and over again. There is some quality in the air that bars out the germs of infectious diseases.

The San Joaquin with its quarantines, brought out this fact. San Francisco had to take extraordinary precautions, because once started, the smallpox quickly sweeps those northern places. Santa Barbara had all the southern stars and steamers here first, but opened the doors to every arrival, not even taking the trouble to station a health officer on guard at the port.

While it was in the shops a ghost was seen hovering about it one night, and the men were so frightened that they rushed outpell-mell, leaving the being of spirit and sheet in possession of the field. The master was kept very quiet, but it is understood the engineer and his porter refused to pull a throttle on his engine. It has brought ill luck to several of them, and those who have escaped persecution from spirits so far, are not going to take chances with the one or more that infest No. 79.

One story is told that the locomotive was crossing the desert beyond Mohave several months ago, when the driver spied a white horse with dilated nostrils, flying main and tail, and a draw spring of 304 feet. It moves perfectly, opening in one and three-fourth minutes. Experience thus far indicates that the bridge will be little obstruction to the progress of the road.

In 1882, the piers were built and approaches constructed, when an injunction was asked for and granted in the United States Court. The injunction was made permanent and the case carried to the United States Supreme Court. The decision in the United States Supreme Court in the Iscanabe case virtually decided the bridge case, and the injunction was removed. Work was resumed last September and intended to complete.

Drivers on the Southern Pacific disturbed by Ghosts.

[San Francisco Examiner.] There is a haunted engine on the Southern Pacific road. It is No. 79, and was run into San Joaquin with its quarantines for repairs. Three men have been killed by it, and the bravest engineer on the line is afraid to venture out on a trip with it.

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One story is told of another driver seeing the ghost of his grandmother when he was driving the engine over the door was opened.

Phantoms of various descriptions have been seen about the locomotive, and it is now one of the dreaded things on the Southern Pacific line.

Silly Betsy.

[Ventura Free Press.] We have no objection to a paper occasionally stating the fact, if it is true, but it is not good form to do so every day, name to the subject, and trying to make people believe it is coining money hand over fist, when we know it can barely exist, as is the case with one of our exchanges, is silly and inexcusable.

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BACK IN THE FOLD.

Cardinal Taschereau Issues a Circular.

Suspending the Ban of His Church Against Knights of Labor.

Joe Smith Warns the Latter Day Saints to Avoid Polygamy.

Bialne's Condition Much Improved—Wholesale Arrests of Montana Farmers for Cutting Timber on the Crow Indian Reservation, Etc.

By Telegraph to The Times. QUEREC, April 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The following circular-letter, bearing on the Knights of Labor question, was read in the different Roman Catholic churches today:

In September, 1884, the Holy See, consulted by me on the propriety of the order of Knights of Labor, condemned it under pain of grievous sin and charged the bishops to deter their diocese therefrom, as I did in my circular-letter of the 2d of February, 1885. After representations made by the bishops, the bishops of the United States and the Holy See has suspended still further orders the effect of that sentence. In consequence I authorize the confessors of the diocese to absolve the Knights of Labor on the following conditions which it is your bounden duty to explain to them, and make them observe: First, that they confess and sincerely repent the grievous sin with which they committed the offense; second, that they be ready to abandon this society as soon as the Holy See shall order it; third, that they sincerely and explicitly promise absolutely to avoid all that may either favor Masonic and other condemned societies or violate the laws either of justice, charity or of the State; fourth, that they make from every promise and oath by which they may bind themselves either to obey blindly all orders of the directors of the society or keep absolute secrecy even toward the law authorities. (See Discipline, No. 6217.) I prolong the time of the Paschal communion until the Feast of the Ascension, inclusively. Please accept, sir, the assurance of my sincere and affectionate regards.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

Archbishop of Quebec.

There is great rejoicing among the Knights of Labor over the withdrawal of Cardinal Taschereau's mandatum of 1884. Clause 4 of the circular letter has been well weighed by the Knights and will be accepted by them.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The Men Who Are to Investigate the Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The President this evening appointed a commission to investigate the affairs of the Pacific railroads under the act passed by the last Congress. Robert T. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, E. Elery Anderson, of New York, and David T. Littler, of Illinois.

Mr. Patterson was born in Maryland, and graduated from the Philadelphia high school in 1872, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. In 1877 he was nominated by the Democrats for Controller of that city, and was elected and reelected in 1880. In 1882 he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Pennsylvania, and was elected by a large majority. He retired from that office last January and resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia.

Mr. Anderson was born in 1853, was admitted to the New York city bar in 1884, and has since been active in public life. He is a Democrat in that city. In politics he always has been a Democrat and has been connected with many reform movements in that city. He was one of the leading men in the organization of the County Democracy, and he was for some time chairman of the general committee. He has been specially connected with much important litigation involving a close examination of the methods of railroad corporations.

Mr. Littler is a Republican, a prominent member of the Illinois Legislature, and a lawyer by profession.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

President Joseph Smith Preaches Vigorously Against Polygamy.

CLEVELAND (O.), April 10.—[By the Associated Press.] There was a large audience of outsiders at the conference of Latter Day Saints in Kirkland Hall, the attraction being a sermon by President Joseph Smith against Mormon polygamy. Mr. Smith began his sermon by the emphatic declaration:

"I have no faith in this philosophy of polygamy. I am identified with people, many of whom have gone over with the extremists and cast their lots with the advocates of plurality. I desire to state publicly that I am not of their numbers. I need make no personal onslaught on those who accept the polygamous claim.

"And shall I? We ought to take it for granted that God knew what he was about when he created the world. When the earth was ready for man God placed Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. If he had intended two wives for Adam he would have given them to him. When Adam and Eve were joined together they were immediately married.

There was a deferred public marriage. Sister Mary Goodin, of Pittsburgh, being joined to Brother John W. Lake, of Canada. There was also a public baptism. Tomorrow will be devoted to a business session.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Outlook for Grain and Fruit in the Mississippi Valley.

CHICAGO, April 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The following is the weekly crop summary of the Farmers' Review, of this city: "Complaints of drouth now come from all parts of the winter wheat belt, and are especially numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. In nearly every county of Illinois the reports indicate that the ground is dry, and this, together with the prevalence of cold winds, has retarded growth, and caused some injury to the growing grain. Spring seeding has commenced in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, but the weather has been so variable owing to dry weather. Fruit prospects in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri are poor, peaches especially having been injured, and will be a short crop. In Ohio and Wisconsin fruit prospects are considered good."

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT REPORTS

WASHINGTON, April 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The report of the Department of Agriculture for April says: "On the Pacific slope the barley seed time was dry, but rains came later and the whole bread was put in fair condition, though somewhat after the usual date. The covering of snow during the early portion of the winter was better than usual over a large part of the wheat area, but there are from many sections complaints of scanty protection during the very trying weather since February 15th. The month of March is the most severe for a series of years, the temperature being below the average over the whole wheat area of the Mississippi River, and the alter-

nate frostings and thawings wrought serious damage. The bare fields, especially in the bottom and poorly-drained lands of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, etc., were from this inclemency. The general average of condition is 80, the same as in 1885, and higher than at the same date in 1883 and 1885, when it was 80 and 76, respectively. The April condition of last year was 92.5, which was still further improved by fair weather during the month. The average for California is 93, and for Oregon 98."

STOLEN TIMBER.

Wholesale Arrests of Farmers in Montana—Their Excuse.

BILLINGS (Mont.), April 10.—[By the Associated Press.] Warrants have just been issued for the arrest of nine farmers of the Yellowstone Valley between Billings and Park City. These arrests will be followed by many others. Their offense is cutting timber on the Crow Reservation. Nearly all the timber in this neighborhood is on the reservation, and during the late severe winter the farmers along the river were obliged to cross on the ice for their supplies of fuel. Although closely watched, they were not interfered with, but a tally was kept, and now deputy United States marshals and other officials will reap a rich harvest. The Indians are collected.

BLAINE'S ILLNESS.

His Condition Reported to Be Much More Favorable.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—[By the Associated Press.] A despatch from official sources, at Ft. Gibson, to the Associated Press agent here, dated 10 o'clock this morning, says: "Mr. Blaine's fever continued throughout yesterday, but last night he was more comfortable, and now his pulse is seventy-six, soft and natural. His bronchitis is much better, and the pneumonia process has not extended. This is the report of the attending physicians."

A DEADLY DROUGHT.

The Situation in the Lone Star State Growing More Critical—Crops and Commerce Going Rapidly to Ruin.

By Telegraph to The Times. GALVESTON (Tex.), April 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The past week has been one of expectancy and disappointment to the people of Texas, no rains of any consequence having fallen throughout the immense area now suffering from drouth. Dispatches and letters to the Galveston News, the San Antonio Express and other papers of the State continue to detail the widespread threatening character of the drouth's severity, which has perceptibly increased since the last report. The drouth now extends from the far western grazing lands across the State for a distance of 900 miles into the drier regions bordering on Louisiana, but decreases in severity as it approaches the gulf coast.

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OUR NEIGHBORS.

Compton.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COLONY PURCHASE. Compton, April 9.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Another large purchase is the latest sensation in this vicinity, it being that of 7000 acres adjoining Compton on the east, and bounded on the west by the old San Gabriel River, including the large creamery lately erected by Mr. Bixby. This is the Co-operative Colony purchase. This, like Gardena on the west, will attract a large number of people, and it will stand the residents in hand to clean up the streets leading from the depot, and make them as attractive as possible.

Considerable alfalfa was caught out by the rain; but it rained, and the farmers will not kick.

Would ask the question: "Why not plant trees around the Compton school-house, and make that an attractive feature?" If only weeping willows are planted, it will make a pleasant shade for the scholars. They will enjoy it now, or as soon as there is shade, and pleasant memories will follow them through life.

There has been considerable improvement lately in the village, but there is still room for more.

There is now being made for Gardena a large amount of cement water-pipe, to be used for conveying water from the big artesian wells over the Gardena lands.

J. F. Cook, who lately bought at Gardena, has 24 acres of strawberries now planted, and is planting other fruits.

Rev. Mr. Bowles and others, who lately bought land here, are planting trees.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Gates are planting about 60 acres in small fruits. A few years and this will prove its name indeed appropriate—Gardena.

G. A. M.

SAN BERNARDINO'S BOOM.

Maj. Bonebrake's Great Investments Thereabout.

The San Bernardino Courier says: Just as soon as the St. Elmo enterprise has been carried through, we are advised that another will be commenced on the bench. This will be the most important move yet projected for the development of the country in the immediate neighborhood of this city. The great plain west of San Bernardino has an area larger than many a small county. It has the combination of soil and climate which, as illustrated on the Colton Terrace, produces citrus fruit unsurpassed by any other orange section in the world. Of this splendid soil there is an area of fully 200 square miles, one-half of which, at least, would be directly tributary to this city. Indeed, the whole of it would be tributary, in shipping fruit and receiving supplies, San Bernardino, thanks to the friendship and fairness of the railroads, which have selected her for their central base of operations, could, of course, successfully compete with Los Angeles. Maj. Bonebrake is looked for in San Bernardino immediately to take measures looking to the development of the immense tract which he owns, northwest and west of town. He has also the controlling interest in a great water right. He controls water enough to irrigate thousands of acres. He is also, we learn, interested in the great St. Elmo enterprise. The Courier, in its articles on the vast possibilities of this wide plateau, foreshadowed this now assured development weeks ago. There is as much, there is probably more of promise in these western projects for the city of San Bernardino than in even the settlement of the eastern end of the valley. Three years hence, and the great plain, now a wide waste, will, according to all precedent, support thousands of people. There is room on it for ten Riversides. The population of this plain will before the end of the century most probably surpass that of the whole county today. How this county is progressing! Its population is now estimated at 25,000; in 1880 it was only a trifle over 8000. The County Assessor informs us that the assessment roll for 1887 will exceed that of 1886 by fully 50 per cent. And the increase for 1888 will be far greater still.

An American Beauty. American women are the fashion abroad. They are said to have more spirit than the femininity of the "effete monarchies," save perhaps a married Frenchwoman, whose spirit is generally too much of the caviar flavor. We are constantly furnishing charming women to the other side. Our specimen beauties are sent across on approval. Have not all our fair women received diplomas abroad? Miss Langdon, Miss Grant, Mrs. Potter, the beautiful Carrolls of Carrollton, and half a hundred others? And now Miss Maud Howe, who has just married Mr. Elliot, the artist, has left us for a foreign shore. This is not her first visit; her reputation for beauty is transatlantic. Years ago she electrified the very Rome toward which she now travels by her wit and her loveliness, and since then her portrait, with ivy-bound head and classically perfect line of profile, has been exhibited at the Paris salon.

Among the ranks of charming American women, Miss Howe, one should say, Mrs. Elliot, takes a foremost place. When at her christening the fairies came to give their gifts none were forgotten. That soured old dame, who the queen, in a stupid way, not entirely confined to queens, always overlooked, received a card with the others, and gave an pretty present as any. Probably Miss Howe has come nearer realizing her ideal than any woman of her day, provided her ideal is that of most women. In the first place, she is beautiful—the great requisite alike from the heroine of a fairy tale and a metaphysical romance—beautiful in the real, old-fashioned, honest style, which has somewhat gone out of date. The French realists, the arbiters of literary fashion, don't make their heroines beautiful any more. That is commonplace, they say; instead, they have them changeful-eyed and "swift and white and half perverse," with sudden, serpentine movements and an exciting ferocity of disposition. What with our passion-tossed French cousins and our bucolic English sisters all run to size, the duty of preserving the old types of loveliness falls on us. We should have special preserves for it, as we have for the buffaloes in the Yellowstone Park and as they do for salmon at Tadousac. Miss Howe's

beauty is not of this weird, and what one might call "stylish" kind; it is the genuine, unadulterated article. There is a picture of her in the Corcoran gallery at Washington, painted by Porter "in his salad days." In this we see a lovely, fresh, healthy girl, perhaps too pretty, a wee bit suggestive, in her smiling perfection, of the coy, shell-pink beauties on the covers of handkerchief boxes, but, for all that, a wonderfully lovely creature, with fine, feathered hair, and eyes as brown and deep as the pool in a trout stream.

Since this picture was painted years have passed, and both artist and sitter have changed. The allurements of white and gold studies, of tone pictures, have seduced Mr. Porter from the straight and narrow path which follows nature, and Miss Howe soon after deserted the garbs of fashion for the picturesque. This was after she had begun to write. With the first plunge into literature there arises in all women a taste for a picturesque style of dress. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has strong yearnings in this direction. She affects white crepe tea gowns, which fall in lines of classic purity, flowing wrappers of dull shades, with trimmings of fur, and long plush wraps of pale tints, with a bloom on them, delicate as the gray dust on grapes. The picturesque in dress accentuates Miss Howe's beauty. In a long straight gown of dull red, with a tucker drawn up round her throat, or in a white satin ball dress with a classic wavy of ivy leaves round her curly hair, she might have stepped from a canvas of Sir Frederick Leighton's.

Her writings are well known. They are not great books by any means, but they have refinement without that milk-and-water adulteration, of which the female novelist is so fond. Ladies as novelists are not, as a rule, triumphantly successful. They vacillate between two extremes—the subtly suggestive, by very young authors, as daring as they are ignorant, which is generally a rechauffe of the modern French style, with Ouidaise touches of local color, or else the gentle pastorals and bucolic, by authors as timorous of overstepping the bounds of the proprieties as one of Dickens' heroines.

Their muse sings the simple loves of John and Mary; they revivify sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain; they desire to be the Millets, but they generally are the Beychlags. Miss Howe has carefully avoided these rocks and shoals. Her first book, "The Newport Aquarelle," is perhaps the best. It is a well-told love story, with a flash here and there of something that looks like genius, and little slices of modern science alluringly sandwiched between love scenes and a bit of landscape painting. There is a charming heroine who, the gossips say, is the authoress, which is not impossible, as she is handsome, clever, and the proud recipient of some twenty-five offers of marriage. This is doing well, even for the heroine of a novel. Longfellow's wife is always cited as a phenomenal case, and she had only twenty-one.

On dit, however, that if the authoress did depict herself in the brilliant Gladys she has not exaggerated the amount of these matters of the heart. It is said that once when Miss Howe had a penchant for dogs each aspiring suitor presented her with one. If the number of these canine tributes of affection was stated in cold blood, it would be a fact for contemporaneous history. Penelope, at a hundred suitors, is supposed to have broken the record. But we haven't the papers to prove this. We have only the word of that. It was Lewis Carroll who said that he had given the matter much study, and had finally concluded that the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were not written by Homer, but by another man of the same name. BETSY O'DOWD.

LAST OF OTTER BELT.

They Painted His Body as Red as a Gorgeous Sunset. (Fort Worth (Tex.) Gazette.)

Up on Beaver creek, in the Nation the other day, old Otter Belt, one of the greatest of the Comanche chiefs, succumbed to the grim reaper death, and it was all in his honor. He knew he was going to die, and just five minutes before he breathed his last they held him erect and rigged the old chief out in his best war costume. They painted him as red as a sunset, set his war-bonnet on his head, tied up his hair in beaver skins, and then laid him down just as his spirit winged its flight. Otter Belt, while a good man for a Comanche, was rather inclined toward the doctimes of Brigham Young, only he conformed himself with a less number of wives—in fact, limited himself to five. The way these squaws took on when the chief was no more was a sight never to be forgotten. Taking sharp butcher-knives, they slashed their faces with long, deep cuts till they were covered with blood. They also cut themselves in other places, and then beat their bleeding bodies and pulled their hair, all the while uttering the most doleful and plaintive cries. They then burned everything they had, their two tepees, furniture, clothing and all—even the biggest part of the clothing they wore. There was a big crowd of bucks present at the obsequies, of course, and, as is the Indian fashion, they slew ten head of horses in honor of Otter Belt's memory. Among the horses they killed was a favorite team of Press Addington, on whose ranch Otter Belt resided. Press won't like it much when he hears that his trotters are dead, but when Indians need horses for a funeral they never stop to inquire whom they belong to.

BORROWED BRIEFS.

Fighting chants—war songs.—[Boston Bulletin.]

It is a wise stock that knows its own part.—[Life.]

In the breech—the cartridge.—[New Haven News.]

Broken china is what it is cracked up to be.—[Washington Critic.]

The American eagle don't lay no Anarchist aigs.—[Washington Critic.]

How to make a Maltese cross—by stepping on his tail.—[Boston Beacon.]

Patriotism mighty frequently goes off the wall.—[Washington Critic.]

We very frequently see ministers, but never a church, with a surprise.—[Life.]

As soon as a thief is spotted he wants to change his spots.—[New Orleans Picayune.]

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SCIENTIFIC ADVENTURE.

Stanley's Search for Emin Bey in
Equatorial Africa.
(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

The Stanley expedition to equatorial Africa for the rescue of Emin Bey is unique in the history of scientific adventure. It is so unique, in fact, as to suggest the idea that Mr. Stanley has an ulterior motive less philanthropic, but one England will no less cordially commend, having a commercial, rather than a Samaritan, object. The unusual feature of the expedition is the apparent insufficiency of the assigned cause. In the first place, there is no certainty that Emin Bey is alive; in the second place, it is pretty sure that if he is alive he has no wish to be rescued.

Since there has been so much said about this new expedition to Africa, and so little about its alleged object, it may interest readers to learn something of the strange Governor of the equatorial provinces, Emin Bey. He is not, as many imagine, an Egyptian, nor is he, as this extraordinary interest of the clever Stanley seems to indicate, an Englishman. He is an Austrian, a Dr. Schmitz, with certain fantastic notions relative to the possible civilization of the savage tribes that infest the lower Soudan, the unknown belt of the Dark Continent lying about 500 miles south of Khartoum. Some time in the early seventies Dr. Schmitz took service in the Ottoman army as surgeon, and shortly after discarded his own and adopted the Moslem faith, when he removed from Constantinople to Cairo, where he became a close friend of the late Gen. Gordon, and was by him, in 1878, appointed Governor of the equatorial Soudan. He was a peculiar enthusiast, of an intense nervous energy, of unimpeachable integrity, swayed by the one idea of evangelizing the savages of his province. Report of him declares that he was as poor as the poorest of mendicant dervishes, and "as dirty"; but he was thoroughly alive to the accomplishment of the great work he had undertaken. "Governing" the lower Soudan consisted chiefly in trips of exploration from the nominal capital, Lado, and repelling attacks by hostile tribes.

When the Mahdi swept so successfully over the Soudan, Emin Bey, whose zeal had not disabled his sagacity, pretended to submit to the authority of the False Prophet, and, when the Arabs withdrew, proceeded to fortify his surroundings, and was able for a time to check the tide of invasion. His garrison, which was composed exclusively of blacks, was held against the Arabs until starvation threatened it, when the troops rushed out and cut their way through the enemy, and after a hard fight for it, finally reached Redjaf. Here Emin learned of Gordon's death, and to secure his own safety, started southward. This was at the end of 1885, and when last heard from he was cutting his way toward the upper Nile.

Dr. Junker gave to the world the last authentic news of Emin Bey, having left him January 2, 1886. Not even definite reports were afterward received, as when, January 30th, Father Mackay, a missionary, at Uganda, wrote that Emin had made terms with King Kabuga, and information brought to the British Consul at Ongoro, July 3d, that there had been a conflict with the natives, in which somebody of note was killed. Whether this person of note was King Kabuga or Emin Bey was the question nobody had yet been able to answer.

Stanley believes Emin is alive, and that he has stores of ivory, ostrich feathers, etc., more than enough to pay the cost of a rescuing expedition. But if the eccentric doctor is alive and in such good condition, it is by no means certain that he will thank anybody for interfering with him and his peculiar evangelical work. Stanley's proposed route is via of the Congo, which will enable him to approach within 250 miles of Wadelai, or the rim of the savage circle in which Emin is supposed to be. The doughty explorer is well equipped, one of his most remarkable and valuable adjuncts being a forty-pound Maxim automatic gun, which can be turned with facility in any direction while being discharged, and can fire eleven shots a second for 500 or more rounds, and is self-cocking after every shot. Whether for rescue or adventure, Stanley's trip will be an interesting one to follow.

A Present for Bayard.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Secretary Bayard's son to be the happy possessor of a great arm-chair, designed by the considerate brain of an intimate lady friend, and made under her own eye and direction. The chair is to be known as the Secretary's "smoking chair," and its principal purpose when finished will be to supply that feeling of luxurious ease which heightens the flavor of even the choicest Havana and makes men charitable and kind. The frame, which the Secretary has not yet seen himself, is made of kiln-dried oak, cut into long and apparently impossible curves. The upholstering is in dark brown leather, fully harmonizing with the polished rosewood legs and several times doubled where subjected to the hardest wear. An innovation in the form of a leg-rest, rising from the front of the seat, obviates the necessity, not limited to statesmen, of sitting on three or four chairs at once or notching an adjacent mantel with the heels. As a political event the presentation of this chair may have no significance, though diplomats are not exempt from the influences of their surroundings; but viewed in the light of recent rumors concerning a prospective marriage, it may be possible to find some meaning in the gift boding dire things to the lonely spirits that brood in the Secretary's widowed home.

A man without brains frequently has the most imposing head-stone when he is dead.—[New Orleans Picayune.]

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No. 500-10 acres on Washington st., a short distance from the new street car line, being laid out in lots of 10x100; 20

MILITARY NEWS.

Recent Orders from Headquarters of
Arizona at Los Angeles.
The following findings and orders are issued from department headquarters under date of March 31, 1887:

Before court-martial: Blacksmith John Robinson is found guilty of stealing a sack of barley (property of the United States, value \$1.78), at Ft. Grant, Ariz., March 9th. Sentence: To be dishonorably discharged from the service, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined in a penitentiary at hard labor for one year. Approved.

Private John Porter, found guilty of absenting himself without leave from January 12th to January 17th, at the Ranch Negley, having a gun, and blanket, valued at \$14.04. Sentence: To be confined under guard at hard labor for two months, and to forfeit \$10 per month of his pay for that time. Approved.

Private Daniel O'Donnell, found guilty of taking a gun (value \$11.52, property of the United States) and keeping it until arrested, without felonious intent. Sentence: To forfeit \$10 of his pay, and be confined at hard labor under guard thirty days. Approved.

Private Henry J. Cadden, found guilty of desertion, July 18, 1882; arrested March 7, 1887. Sentence: To be dishonorably discharged from the service, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary for two years. Approved.

The unexpired portion of the sentence of Private John B. Murphy is remitted upon recommendation of his company and post commanders.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Miles:
M. BARBER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DID HE PILFER?

Such is the Averment Made by a Restaurant-keeper.
About 7:30 last evening a citizen came to the police station, having under his care a second citizen, perhaps a little the worse for fluid refreshments he had thereto imbibed. Number two was given lodgings under the name of John Parker, "to sober." But number one, who gave his name as Junck, of 1648 Main street, a restaurateur by occupation, asserted that he would this morning swear to a complaint charging Parker with larceny, in that he had previously to this time appropriated from the restaurant of said Junck sundry dishes called platters, and disposed of them for his own use and benefit. The accuser says he can prove the theft, and if so it will be apt to give Mr. Parker free board and lodging for some little time to come.

BILLY SUMMERSETT

Tumbles Headlong into the Calaboose Again.
The noted opium fiend, Billy Summersett, is in trouble again. After he was shown up in THE TIMES a short time ago he made his way to San Bernardino and made himself too free with property that did not belong to him. He skipped back to his old haunts in this city and was captured yesterday by Constable Martin Aguirre on a telegram from the Sheriff of San Bernardino county. The Sheriff will come for him today. He spent last night in the County Jail.

PERSONAL NEWS.

E. W. Hendrick, of San Diego, was at the St. Elmo yesterday.
Mrs. A. J. Lucas arrived in this city last night from San Francisco.

A. L. Mays and wife and Ida Hartley, of Santa Ana, were guests of the St. Elmo yesterday.

H. W. Quitzow, manager of the Nadeau vineyard, has taken up his residence at the St. Elmo.

Louis A. Morgenstern, business manager of the Grismer-Davies Company, arrived in this city yesterday.

About ten of the toughs who make a living by blowing the locks out of burglar-proof safes, arrived in this city from Santa Monica yesterday, where they have been rusticking for the past few weeks. Several of them are almost as well known in the East as Jimmie Hope.

Charles W. Otis, late a valued member of THE TIMES force, leaves by steamer today for Santa Barbara, accompanied by his wife. Mrs. Otis will remain at the Zenith City for the time being, while her husband investigates a newspaper opening which has been presented to him up the coast.

BRIEFS.

The Grismer-Davies Company will open their week's engagement at the Grand Opera-house this evening in *Called Back*.

The Hebrew congregation think of selling their synagogue property on Fort street for the purpose of erecting a larger and finer edifice.

A new shed roof which had been erected but a few days in the ball-gardens, Flower and Sixth streets, was wrecked by the high wind yesterday, and came down with a crash.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fracas occurred in the saloon of Ed. McGinnis, in which it is said that a fellow named Brown drew a knife on another party, but no one was hurt and no arrests were made.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the St. Elmo: J. G. Wafford, J. J. Wyne, J. Wyne, Texas; J. H. Pollard, W. P. Middle, Glassgow, Mo.; Mrs. H. G. Perry, S. Coblenz, D. Lewis, San Francisco; E. W. Hendrick, C. Scott, W. J. Hunsaker, San Diego; W. A. Larve and wife, Fresno; J. Zion, San Francisco; L. Bellesby, London; J. H. Brush, Osage, I. T.; C. T. Johns, Oakland; S. O. Brown, Sacramento; R. Lauxen, Stockton; Dr. Aldridge and wife, San Bernardino; B. F. Porter, Redlands; L. C. W. Jones, San Bernardino; W. M. Jones, Glendale; Grismer-Davies Company; W. M. Jones, Glendale, Tex.; J. R. Miller, Azusa; L. May and wife, Ida Hartley, Santa Ana; L. Wethersby, T. B. Wethersby, Pasadena.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Indications.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, April 10.—At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 47; at 12:07 p.m., 62; at 7:07 p.m., 51. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.70, 29.79, 29.79. Maximum temperature, 64.0; minimum, 46.0. Weather, cloudy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Indications for the twenty-four hours commencing at 4 a.m., April 11th: California, fair weather.

Finished It at Last.

What do you suppose my wife did yesterday? asked a Lisbon-street man of mysteries. "Don't know," was the reply; "perhaps she got up and built the fire." "No, sir. But I'll tell you what she did. She finished a quilt she had been working at when she was a little girl of 4 years. The sewing is in contrast, but not more than would be expected. What is also strange, her mother started her to making it forty years ago, and cut out the squares for her, and her mother helped her draw it in yesterday."

A Darling of a Backbone.

It is said that Lucas, the new Senator from West Virginia, is deformed, having a backbone like the letter S. An S-shaped backbone is a darling when it is stiff.

CLOTH HOUSE.

GRAND SPRING OPENING,
MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1887.

THE MOST

Complete and Fashionable Assortment

or

Wraps and Suits,

EVER SHOWN IN LOS ANGELES.

H. MOSGROVE & CO.,

THE LEADING

Cloak and Suit House,

21 South Spring Street,

Adjoining the Nadeau Hotel.

PRICES LOW.

EAGLESON & CO.,

FURNISHING GOODS.

EAGLESON & CO.,
50 North Spring St.

SPRING NOVELTIES IN

Light-weight Underwear,

FANCY

SHIRTS!

Hosiery,

Neckwear,

Collars and Cuffs,

Etc., Etc.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

San Francisco.

New York.

Chicago.

Agencies of W. T. Coleman & Co. at London, Liverpool, Astoria, Oregon and Los Angeles, w/ Agents and Brokers in every commercial city of prominence in the Union. Our Los Angeles Agency makes a specialty of handling the products of Southern California.

WINES, BRANDIES, ORANGES, RAISINS, DRIED FRUIT, HONEY, CANNED FRUIT, BEANS, ETC.

Also agents for American Oil Company's WHALE-OIL SOAP.

W. L. Locke, Manager Los Angeles Agency,

75 North Spring St.

REAL ESTATE.

M. G. WILLARD,
SUCCESSOR TO ALBEE & WILLARD.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,

SPECIAL

ELLIS TRACT! ELLIS TRACT!

If you want a lot for a home, don't buy until you have seen this, the most beautiful spot in Los Angeles. Graveled streets, cement walks, elegant residences, shade trees, orange trees, water piped to every lot; in fact, everything that one can wish for has been done to make this the most perfect of all tracts. I can offer for a few days the remaining lots at the following prices: \$1250 each, four lots on south side Ellis avenue, near Figueroa; \$1100, lot on Ellis avenue, between Estrella and Bonsalio avenues; \$1050 each, six lots on Scarff street; \$900 each, lots on Thompson street; \$1000 each, lots on Ellis avenue, near hotel. Maps and full information at my office.

M. G. WILLARD, 86 1-2 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

have a fine list of houses, lots, tracts and acre property, which I take pleasure in showing.

SECOND AND LAST AUCTION SALE OF LOTS

At Santa Monica!

SALE TO TAKE PLACE AT SANTA MONICA ON

April 18, 1887, at 10 O'clock a.m.

TERMS OF SALE CASH. Ten per cent. of purchase price to be paid on drop of hammer; balance within ten days after sale. Expense of deed and acknowledgment, \$4, at cost of purchaser.

W. E. NOYES, Auctioneer.
WALTER VAN DYKE.
ROBERT S. BAKER.

Los Angeles, April 8, 1887.

Excursion and Auction Sale of Real Estate.

Grand Credit Auction Sale

AND EXCURSION TO

:-L-U-G-O-N-I-A-!:-

Postponed Until MONDAY, April 11th, on Account of the Rain.

300—BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS—300

In the Far-famed, Panoramic Town of Lugonia!

Being a part of the same property on which the postoffice, bank and newspaper brick buildings are situated, owned by Messrs. Berry & Wilson, and at the junction of the two principal streets—Terrace avenue and Commercial street—leading to Sand Bernardino, Redlands, Crafton and Colton, opposite the Terrace Villa Hotel, church and Bellevue Seminary. In the Citrus Belt of the beautiful San Bernardino Valley. Pure air, pure water, elevated and slight.

PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1887, ON THE GROUND.

TERMS: One-third cash, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months; interest on deferred payments, 10 per cent. per annum.

—THE GRAND EXCURSION TRAIN!—

Will leave Los Angeles, from the Commercial-street depot, for Brookside and way stations, at 8:30 o'clock a.m., and from the Union Depot at 8:45 a.m., on the above date, arriving at Brookside at 10:45 a.m. Free conveyances will be in readiness to take parties to the place of sale, where a grand free lunch will be served, after which the sale will commence. A band of music will be in attendance. Round-Trip tickets from Los Angeles, good for three days, including lunch, only \$2.50. Ticket money refunded to those who purchase lots. For further information, tickets and catalogues inquire at railroad stations or of

LOS ANGELES LAND BUREAU,
GEORGE W. FRINK, PRESIDENT.

20 West First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

—OR OF—
BERRY & WILSON,
SAN BERNARDINO.

—OR OF—
EASTON & ELDREDGE,
AUCTIONEERS.

—COÖPERATION!—

Homes and Land

—AT FIRST COST!—

10-ACRE TRACTS AND UPWARD, \$50 PER ACRE,

—ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS,—

Ten miles from Los Angeles, two miles from Railroad Stations, and six miles from the Ocean Beach.

The Tract Comprises 7000 Acres!

Of Splendid Garden, Grain and Fruit Lands,

With abundance of PURE WATER, a rich, sandy loam soil, easily worked, capable of producing big crops of corn, alfalfa, barley, potatoes, vegetables of all kinds, grapes, the finest of pears, peaches and apples, olives, apricots, figs, prunes, nectarines, strawberries and other small fruits.

These lands are sold to stockholders of the California Co-operative Colony at "bedrock" prices. One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years.

Purchasers need not "camp out" while looking at this tract. It lies at the threshold of Southern California's metropolis. The grandest opportunity ever offered to persons of moderate means to obtain homes and small farms.

A City Lot in the Colony site absolutely free with each share of stock

"The early bird catches the worm." The first 200 stockholders have a decided advantage over others. For subscription to stock and further information apply to the

CALIFORNIA COÖPERATIVE COLONY,

[Incorporated Under the Laws of California.]

Room No. 56 : : : : : Baker Block,

OR ADDRESS P. O. BOX 656, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

O. H. VIOLET, SECRETARY.

RALPH. HOYT, PRESIDENT.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, TREASURER.

ETIQUETTE.

THE CHARM OF SOCIAL POLITENESS.

The Charm of French Manners—What Americans Lack—Contract of French and English Customs—Civility the Essence of Politeness.

[Mrs. John Sherwood in *New York World*.]

The popularity of some people in society from the cradle to the grave is extraordinary, and to their enemies it is inexplicable. The French manage their lives by perpetual politeness, something (an attention to "little optional civilities") which they call "la politesse du foyer," and with some patriotic people there is no conventional offense so heinous as possessing a "foreign manner," a manner which punctilios to a degree in points of ceremonious etiquette, and adorned with grace and ease, and charming smiles, yet does not affect to indicate feeling or to betray an absorbing interest in us as individuals. Yet it is a very safe manner for society, and pleasant, as it overflows with the little cares for one's ease and covers those little inequities which we are apt to call temper.

Now, what is temper? It is the climate of the venal nature. It may be that tropical thing, that fiery, vivacious thing—which, like summer lightning, jumps out and kills. It may be the insidious snake known as the suspicious temper. It may be the nagging, quarreling thing known as a bad temper. It proceeds directly from the depths of the character. It is inherited, like our features; but, like them, it can be modified.

If we must have any ungovernable characteristic, a quick temper, easy to sudden wrath and ready for repentance, is (if we must have one ungovernable characteristic) the most to be desired; for it passes away without leaving any sediment behind it, and is followed by a repentance which seeks also to make restitution.

The nagging temper belongs, it is said, unfortunately, often to religious people. Good works seem to encourage their temper. St. Philip Neri, the most amiable of saints, the learned and the noble head of the Oratorians, was so afraid of the self-righteousness which comes from a consciousness of virtue—hence the weighing of other people's sins—that he took constant pains to mortify this part of his spiritual being. People are apt to give the possessor of this kind of temper a wide berth.

They may be perfectly incapable of yielding to what the world calls temptation, as "No pleasant sins for me, thank you," seems written on their brows. Such a person will not lie or steal, will nurse the sick and be kind to the poor, and yet will have a rock within which no Moses has smitten; a nature as merciless as steel to the failings of a fallen brother. It is not always so with saints, however. St. Philip Neri was a saint with a sweet temper, but we have known saints who had nagging tempers, and who made life extremely uncomfortable for the sinners around them. There is in the thus unfortunate "consciousness of virtue" a stinging breath to the smaller graces and adornments of an amiable character.

Egotism, while it brings great grist to the mill, feeding the brain with enormous energy and making a man or a woman succeed because one must and will and shall be prominent—this egotism is not an agreeable companion on an upland lawn, or in a country house, or in society. An egotistical woman does not get invited to the "little dinners"; she is reserved for the formal ones of twenty-four.

WOMEN OF FINE TEMPER.

In the world of fashion, temper tells. Bulwer wrote something about the "Masquerade of Hate," as he called society in London, in which he praises the women who are born leaders; who will rise to the top, like bubbles on the champagne; who must be women of fine temper. To be a hostess requires this gift, for all people who come to one are not agreeable; but life of fashionable experience is sure to teach a woman that if she bears with the disagreeable she will reach the agreeable. These fine-tempered women are occasionally rascals, as was Frances, Countess Waldgrave, who knew how to say "No," when asked for an invitation; for temper, to be perfect, must not be too yielding. That is a good, old comparison of the tempered steel which, tried in the fire, can be bent but not broken. We know some rather crabbed old, fellows who have come out of the fire a little twisted, like the "sabre de demon pere," but in the fight will stand by us. Irritability, which comes from the nerves, the health, should not be confounded, however, with temper.

The sweet-tempered people are the dearest joys of the world. He who has no personal selfishness, who rises to give you the best chair, who reaches for the paper-knife, who is ever ready to sing a song, to play games, to make himself agreeable on rainy days, is apt to be a great favorite in the family, and yet the temper, if too yielding, carries grave faults along with it. George Eliot in her novel of "Adam Bede" has traced the dangers which accompany a gentle, sweet, yielding character without principle. It is sad to believe that the gift of a good temper will not be enumerated as a virtue. But the flowers which grow in this unweeded garden persist in sending up their fragrance. "In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea," and in this incense some prayer for their forgiveness may reach heaven.

Temper, unfortunately, is much at the mercy of circumstances. It can be soured by adversity, by illness and especially by injustice. It can be improved by self-discipline and by adventurous circumstances. If adversity improves the average character it rarely improves the temper. The best tempered people, taking the average, have had a happy childhood, good health, moderate prosperity, a gratification of the sense of their own intellectual and moral power. Such people can, later in life, bear very great afflictions without loss of amiability. But to the average temper it would seem that these early conditions were almost necessary to the forging of an invincible armor which, when fully grown, is like the skin of the mad bulldog, impervious to after shocks.

A perfect temper is one which is good for holiday wear, also for rainy days. Sir Philip Sidney is said to have had such a one. So did the Admirable Crichton, so did Mr. Lincoln, but they

chose of society who had not any by means moral and legal. There are people of good temper and good manners who keep it respectable. Particularly in a Republic there should be "enough to save it."

Lover's Invocation:
Come to me, darlin', in dreams of the night,
Come to me, darlin', in dreams of the light;
Till my arms fold thee.
Have then and hold thee.
Come to the spirit, my day and by night.

Woman's song:
Come in my condition, come in my pain,
Come with the love that is never in vain;
Till my arms fold thee.
Come in the spirit, spirit and again.

Woman's song:
Come, through the rivers between us may roll,
Come as the lightning that links pole to pole;
Till my arms fold thee.
Have then and hold thee.

Woman's song:
Come with the softness that soul reaches soul
(Harry Goldthwaite in the Boston Transcript).

Gems of Travel.

PACIFIC COAST STREAMSHIP CO.
GOODALE, PARKER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

NORTHERN ROUTES embrace lines for
Portland, Or., Victoria, B. C., and Puget Sound,
Alaska and all coast ports.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR APRIL, 1887.

Steamers.	Leave San Fran.	Arrive San Pedro.	Leave San Pedro.	Arrive San Fran.
Santa Rosa.	Mar. 29	April 1	April 5	April 8
Queen of Pac.	April 3	5	7	9
Eureka.	5	7	8	11
Santa Rosa.	7	9	11	13
Queen of Pac.	11	13	15	17
Eureka.	13	15	16	18
Santa Rosa.	15	17	19	21
Queen of Pac.	19	21	23	25
Eureka.	21	23	24	26
Santa Rosa.	23	25	27	29
Queen of Pac.	26	28	29	30
Eureka.	28	30	31	May 1
Santa Rosa.	May 1	3	5	7

Exchange for Sale on all the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe.

JOHN BRYSON, SR., President.

P. C. HOWES, Cashier.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

No. 54 North Main st., Los Angeles.

CAPITAL \$300,000.
SURPLUS 20,000.

DIRECTORS:

W. G. COCHRAN, JOHN H. MARKHAM, F. C. MURRAY, J. D. BICKNELL, G. H. BONEBRAKE.

JOHN BRYSON, SR., President.

P. C. HOWES, Cashier.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK.

PAID IN CAPITAL \$100,000.

NADEAU BLOCK.

DIRECTORS:

L. N. BREED, H. T. NEWELL, R. A. BARCLAY, C. H. DAY, J. C. HARRIS, P. M. GRAHAM, E. C. BISHOP, M. HARRIS, F. R. RADER, W. F. BOSEYBELL, J. H. REDICK.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK.

No. 120 North Main st.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

President L. C. GOODWIN **Secretary** V. W. WACHTEL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Isaias W. Hellman, John E. Plater, Robert S. Baker, L. C. Goodwin.

TERMS OF DEPOSITS:

One hundred dollars and over. Ordinary deposits in sums of ten dollars and over. Money to loan on one-day note.

LOS ANGELES JULY 1, 1887.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles daily as follows:

Leave For.	Destination.	Arrive From
8:00 a.m.	Colton & San Geronimo	7:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Colton & San Geronimo	4:25 a.m.
8:00 a.m.	Bombing and East.	7:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Bombing and East.	4:15 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	San Fran & San Mateo	7:20 a.m.
4:30 p.m.	San Fran & San Mateo	4:45 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	7:30 a.m.
4:30 p.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	4:45 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Santa Monica	1:45 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	4:00 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Long Beach & San Pedro	4:25 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Long Beach & San Pedro	4:00 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Santa Paula	4:00 p.m.

TO and from Lamanda Park.

TO and from Azusa.

TO and from West Duarre (Monrovia).

H. B. WILKINS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

S. P. JEWETT, General Manager.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

(Pacific System.)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1887.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles daily as follows:

Leave For.	Arrive
8:00 a.m.	Colton & San Geronimo
4:30 p.m.	Colton & San Geronimo
8:00 a.m.	Bombing and East.
4:30 p.m.	Bombing and East.
8:00 a.m.	San Fran & San Mateo
4:30 p.m.	San Fran & San Mateo
8:00 a.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim
4:30 p.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim
8:00 a.m.	Santa Monica
4:30 p.m.	Santa Monica
8:00 a.m.	Long Beach & San Pedro
4:30 p.m.	Long Beach & San Pedro
8:00 a.m.	Santa Paula

TIME TABLE.

(Taking effect Sunday, November 14th.)

Los Angeles	Leave	8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 noon	2:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Colton	Leave	7:00	9:10	11:20	1:30	3:40	5:50
Pomona	Leave	8:20	10:30	12:40	2:50	4:50	6:50
Colton	Arrive	9:15	11:25	1:35	3:45	5:55	7:55
Colton	Leave	11:25	1:35	3:45	5:55	7:55	9:55
Citrus	Leave	11:30	1:40	3:50	5:50	7:50	9:50
Murrieta	Arrive	1:10	1:30	1:50	2:10	2:30	2:50
Murrieta	Leave	1:30	1:50	2:10	2:30	2:50	3:10
Oceanside	Arrive	2:20	2:40	2:55	3:15	3:35	3:55
San Diego	Arrive	2:40	2:55	3:15	3:35	3:55	4:15
National City	Arrive	4:45	5:00	5:15	5:30	5:45	5:55
Colton	Leave	5:00	5:15	5:30	5:45	5:55	

JOHN HARVEY'S MISTAKE.

A life was passing away, softly and gently it was gliding into eternity. No eminent physician watched its decay; no wealth eased its painful joltings along the road to death; yet no word passed Clara Lester's lips; no traitorous cry that her burden was greater than she could bear came from her loyal heart. Pain had traced many a wrinkle on her fair forehead, but her brows had never been drawn together in angry impatience.

Bel Urnson, loving her sister devotedly, and tending her daily, was kept in ignorance of her danger, and never suspected the slenderness of her hold on life. Bel only saw that Clara was young, and beautiful, and delicate. Yes, she was delicate; but then Clara had been delicate from her childhood, and since that dreadful morning when news came to them that the steamship Cawnpore had been wrecked off the African coast, and Capt. Lester's name had appeared among the passengers drowned or missing, his young bride, Clara Lester had, as Margaret expressed it, never raised her head. Death and her sister were, however, never associated in Bel Urnson's mind. Clara was delicate and that was all.

Three years had run their course since the wreck of the Cawnpore and Capt. Lester had never come back to his wife; and now, she whispered to herself, she was going to him.

Before Bel had attained her 18th year she was engaged to be married to Lieut. Heywood, a young officer in the —th Hussars; but a misunderstanding had arisen between them, and they parted. Clara used to say to her, "I am sure there is only some foolish mistake between you, and some day Lieut. Heywood will come back to you and everything will be explained."

But Bel had laughed scornfully at Clara's prophecy and refused to place any confidence in it. Her disappointment had shaken her confidence in human goodness and integrity, and she became suspicious, reticent, and sarcastic. But gradually Clara Lester's influence effected a change, and two years later Bel Urnson had learned to love again and was once more engaged to be married.

One morning Bel was seated on a low stool by her sister's couch, her chin resting on her hand and her eyes gazing vacantly on the floor. She had been silent for a long time, when suddenly she spoke.

"I thought John ought to know that I had loved before, and so I told him the story of my love. Was I right?" and she turned her dark, handsome face to her sister, while her glorious brown eyes seemed to repeat her question. "Was I right?"

"Quite right," Clara answered; "you have only forestalled the advice I intended to give you to-day. And he, Bel —what did Mr. Harvey say?"

A blush crept up the girl's cheeks, and her eyelids drooped for an instant as she said:

"I don't think he liked it. Clara he looked so disappointed; but he said very little. But I do love him, and he has no cause for jealousy. But he is jealous —jealous as Othello"—and with a light, carefree laugh she turned away.

"I'm sure Bel does not love him," the sister murmured, squeezing her fingers together in agony at the thought. "I have come earlier than usual," said John Harvey, who now entered. "The fact is, I have received a telegram from my father informing me of his arrival in England and requesting my immediate presence in Southampton, because, as he expresses it, he is not so well. I do not suppose it is anything serious; nevertheless, I am obliged to leave Sutton to-night."

"I am sorry," Clara said. "I hope you will find him better, John," she continued, leaning over and laying her hand in his, "my life is so uncertain, I may never see you again. Don't start —the thought is not new to me. Promise me—I will not ask you to swear it, for a man's word should be binding as his oath—but promise me now, before I die, to be always kind to Bel."

Startled and surprised though he was, without a moment's hesitation he answered:

"I promise. To the utmost of my power I will be good to your darling."

"Thank you," she murmured as her sister and the nurse made their appearance. "And now, if you will take Bel away, Margaret shall help me go to my room. Good-bye, John."

He shook hands with her, expressing hope that when he returned he should find her stronger. Then he and Bel walked to the small iron gate which divided Mr. Lester's miniature garden from Sutton Common, and pausing there he asked:

"Bel, will you write to me while I am away?"

They had been engaged only a month, and this was their first separation; nevertheless, she answered with warm decision:

"No; you will live on my letters and be in no hurry to come back to me."

That same night, Clara Lester found the release for which she had so long waited.

"I will never listen to any of Bel's mad projects again," was John Harvey's mental resolution as he stepped out upon the platform of Sutton Station. "I have been away only a fortnight, and it seems an age since I made her good-by at the gate."

As he approached the cottage his attention was attracted by the figure of a gentleman walking before him—he was the stranger who had spoken to the porters at Sutton Station.

He was several yards in advance of John Harvey, not walking in the desultory, purposeless manner of a stranger, but like one who, having an object to accomplish, was already in view of the goal for its attainment.

"A fine fellow!" was John's soliloquy.

"But I wonder who he is and where he is going."

Almost in answer to the query the stranger pushed open the gate of the cottage, and, entering, closed it behind him.

In a few seconds more John Harvey gained the gate and, pausing outside, looked once more on the dear familiar scene. The fine old chestnut spread out its branches in the sunlight, and yielded the same cool shelter under its leaves which it had yielded a fortnight before,

but Clara's couch was no longer there. Only the small, rustic table and wide garden-seat were there, and on a low chair beside the table, her face buried on her crossed arms, was Bel Urnson. The stranger had walked silently and unnoticed across the greensward, and, standing within a few yards of her, was attentively regarding her.

The girl raised her head and looked at him, then, grasping the back of her chair, slowly rose to her feet.

With a little cry of joy she ran to him and he folded her in his arms and kissed her. She did not shrink from his caresses; on the contrary, she put her arms around his neck and kissed him.

Gently and tenderly he led her to the garden seat; and, seated there, their voices became an indistinct murmur to John Harvey, and he heard no more.

"I know you now," he muttered between his clenched teeth; "Lieutenant Heywood—the old lover."

With an imprecation still on his lips he turned his back on the scene of his happiest hours.

Ten o'clock was striking when John Harvey returned to "The Griffin," and half an hour later he had left Sutton forever.

Two days after his departure Bel Urnson held in her hands a letter from him bidding her farewell and telling her that, though he could not but gratefully appreciate her endeavor to love him, yet knowing as he did know that she had never forgotten her first love had decided to adopt the only course left open to him and go away.

With a pale face and trembling fingers Bel read the letter, then she folded it up and laid it away in her desk.

At ten minutes to 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of June, five years after Mrs. Lester's death, the bell over the porch of the village school at Chipendale rang out its summons. Ding-dong, ding-dong, pealed along High street from end to end, over the playground rolled the lusty tones and the children stopped their play as they recognized the familiar "iron tongue" and with one accord hastened to the door.

Boys and girls rushed together, pushing, laughing, shouting, striking out at each other as one or the other gained a momentary advantage in the race to the first at school.

"Good morning, children."

The voice was full and pleasant, and the smile broadened, into a grin on the little faces as the speaker left her desk and came toward them. She had a word and a smile for each, for it was the opening day of school after the mid-summer holidays, and rules were relaxed and a little license permitted by even so strict a disciplinarian as Bel Urnson.

Yes, she was Miss Urnson still—not quite the same Bel of five years before, for sorrow and care had washed the roses from her cheeks; but no one gazing on the pale, beautiful face ever doubted the fact that her spinsterhood was maintained from her own choice.

She was standing up, the children gathered around her preparatory to their dismissal at noon, when the door opened and the Vicar of Chippendale entered, followed by a gentleman.

"Good morning, Miss Urnson," he said, shaking hands with her and nodding to the children. "I am glad you have not dismissed your scholars, as I wished my friend to see them. I cannot myself stay to give him any information about them; but if you will kindly tell him about them I shall feel very much obliged. Mr. Harvey, Miss Urnson."

Startling and unexpected as the meeting was, Bel did not lose her self-possession. The coldest, stiffest inclination of her head acknowledged the introduction, then she turned aside and remained silent, with a ringing in her ears that almost deafened her, and a mist before her eyes which blinded her to everything save the face of John Harvey. But presently she saw by the children's movements that the vicar was leaving; she heard his retreating footsteps, and, after a pause, she raised her head and said:

"Children, you may go."

Quietly and decorously they trooped out of the room, but not until their footprints had died away did she turn to John Harvey.

"Why did you come here?" she asked. "I certainly did not come with any idea that I should see you," he replied. "I need hardly assure you that had I known of your presence here I should have avoided coming to Chippendale altogether."

"Then you would still shun me?"

"I would. It is the wisest, the only course I can pursue."

She was silent, debating within herself whether to bid him go and pursue the same course again or to detain him and ask for an explanation of the letter still locked away in her desk. It was more dignified, more consonant with her self-esteem to send him away, but her weak, loving, womanly nature rebelled against the putting aside of probable happiness.

"You sent a letter some years ago," she began, hesitating and blushing like a guilty child. "I never understood it; will you explain it to me now?"

He looked at her and smiled. "What coquettish all women are! And Bel, beautiful Bel, was as fickle as the rest. She had wavered between the old and the new love years ago, when he had gone away and left her to be true and now he found her still unmarried, working, struggling for her daily bread, and desiring to win him back—a desire as despicable as it was futile.

"Bygones are best left to slumber," he said. "I will wish you good morning."

"Don't go," she said gently. "Tell me what you mean?"

"When Lieut. Heywood came back to claim his own what could I do but dictate?"

"Lieut. Heywood?" she repeated, knitting her brows in perplexity. "I have not seen him."

"Perhaps not lately," he said and laughed. Then, becoming suddenly grave, he continued: "I wish you would try to understand me without forcing me to be more explicit."

"Speak plainly. I have nothing to fear in any revelation you can make."

Proudly, fearlessly her eyes met his, and for the first time there dawned on him the possibility that he had been mistaken in the identity of Lieut. Hey-

wood; but no time was now possible. Nevertheless, his manner softened as he said:

"Then listen. The Thursday that I proposed to return to Sutton I did return. At "The Griffin" I heard of Mrs. Lester's death, filled with tenderness and love for you; but some one preceded me thither—a young, good-looking man, with the unmistakable mark of stamp upon him. He went to you and I paused at the gate and saw you meet him. I did not blame you, child; to be true to him you had to be false to me; but, with a flickering smile, "perhaps you know I was very jealous, even from the first, of Lieut. Heywood."

It was long since Bel Urnson's face had worn so happy and blissful a smile.

"It was not Lieut. Heywood who came to me that evening, but my brother-in-law, Capt. Lester."

"Capt. Lester! He was drowned before I met you."

"So we thought, but we were mistaken. He was picked up by an African coasting vessel and carried to Loango, and thence to several places on the Congo. He was kept a prisoner for several years, and, with a little shudder, "I cannot tell you all the cruelties they made him suffer. Finally he effected his escape and landed in England a fortnight after Clara died."

Her voice shook a little and she paused.

"Do you blame me now?" she asked, and then broke down in a wailing, piteous cry. "John, forgive me, for I have been true in my love for you."

"My poor love!" he whispered.

BONEBRAKE'S BONANZA.

A Los Angeles Capitalist's New Colony Project.

[San Bernardino Courier.]

Maj. George H. Bonbrake, of Los Angeles, has purchased the Pearce interests in the Muscopia Ranch, and also a controlling interest in the Lytle Creek Land and Water Company. He will soon arrive in San Bernardino to take preliminary measures in an enterprise fraught with as much promise, indeed more, for the county as was the project which gave us lovely and fertile Riverside. Maj. Bonbrake owns 50,000 acres on the great plains north and west of San Bernardino. He has a very large interest in Lytle Creek. He can develop large additional water resources. He has probably, water enough in sight to irrigate 15,000 or 20,000 acres of this rich sub-tropical plain, with its promising citrus possibilities. He is wealth. He is imbued with progressive ideas and an enterprising spirit. If he owns the water he is reported as owning, an era of development will commence in the neighborhood, at the door of San Bernardino, which will throw all previous colonizing projects far into the shade. There are as yet barely 6000 acres under cultivation in the Riverside settlement, yet that section has probably a population of 5000 people, who find plenty of opportunity for their industrial enterprise in bringing and maintaining these 6000 acres into the condition of a vast, fertile and glorious garden. Yet, on the part of the plain possessed by Maj. Bonbrake there is room for a colony eight times as large as the Riverside of today. And the land is quite as well adapted, the climate is quite as favorable to the growth of the choice citrus fruits as is the land and climate of Riverside. The soil is very similar; so is the climate. Colton terrace has demonstrated that this vast plain can grow citrus fruit as excellent as can Riverside, and Riverside fruit has so far been the superlative of all California fruit. With the immense development going on in Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton, Riverside, South Riverside, and the central San Bernardino Valley, it only remains to inaugurate the development of the great plain extending from Slover Mountain to the Cajon Pass, and from the suburbs of this city to Cucamonga, to enclose the city of San Bernardino by the largest and richest citrus belt tributary to any town in California. What has become of the talk about a reaction? So far from a reaction being possible, the era of industrial development is merely in its roseate dawn.

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